# DUCKLINGS NEED GOOD ATTENTION

### Remove to Brooder After 24 to 36 Hours Old and Give Them First Feed.

## COMFORT IS BIG ESSENTIAL

**Hot-Water Pipe Systems Have Been Used Successfully for Brooding—Style of Brooder House Depends on System Used.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After the ducklings have been confined to the incubator for 24 to 36 hours after hatching, remove them to the brooder and give them their first feed. The brooder should be operated at a temperature of about 95 degrees Fahrenheit at first and gradually reduced to 80 or 85 degrees within a week or 10 days, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The temperature may be reduced more rapidly, depending [illegible] the ducklings comfortable they will crowd together to try to get nearer the heat, but if comfortable they will spread out under the hover.

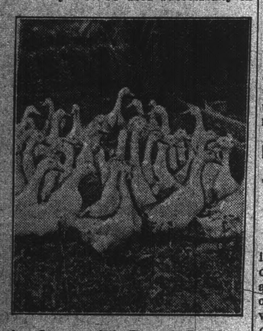
**Confine Ducklings at First.**

The ducklings should be confined around the hover at first until they have learned to return to the source of the heat. In the winter green ducklings usually require heat until they are marketed, but later in the season artificial heat may be removed after two to four weeks. Cool brooder houses without any heat, or with only a few hot-water pipes on the rear walls of the building, are used early in the spring for the ducklings after they are 4 to 6 weeks old.

The brooders and brooding systems used for chickens give good results in rearing ducklings. Hot-water pipe systems have probably been used more extensively by commercial duck growers. Ducklings do not require as high temperatures as chickens, and very loose hovers are generally used over the hot-water pipes.

**Use Individual Brooders.**

Individual brooders or hovers, holding from 25 to 100 ducklings, and coal, gasoline or distillate oil-stove brooders with a capacity varying from 200 to 500 may also be used successfully in



An Overcrowded Pen of Ducklings Induces Feather Pulling.

brooding ducklings. Both single and double brooder houses are used extensively on duck farms. In single-brooder houses 15 to 16 feet wide the aisle is usually in the rear of the house, with hovers arranged next to the aisle. Double-brooder houses are generally 25 to 30 feet wide and have a center aisle, with hovers either under or on both sides of the aisles. The aisles are usually 3 feet wide and the brooder pens 6 to 8 feet in width. From 75 to 100 ducklings are kept in each pen in the brooder house.

The style and construction of the brooder house depend on the brooding system used. If ducks are raised in warm weather, feeding sheds, the sides of which are open a foot or more above the ground, are commonly used. Brooderhouse yards are from 30 to 100 feet deep, with divisions corresponding in width to the pens in the house.

## FOOD MATERIAL FOR PLANTS

**Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium and, Less Frequently, Calcium and Sulphur Are Lacking.**

Plants, like animals, must have certain definite food materials. Two of these, iron and magnesium, are present in amounts sufficient for all plants in nearly all soils. Three others, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are taken from the air and water. They are therefore abundant. The other five may be so lacking in any given soil as to limit plant growth. These are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and, less frequently, calcium and sulphur.

## PLANT POPCORN FOR WINTER

**Small Piece of Land Will Yield Surprisingly If Given Manure and Cultivation.**

Popcorn may be planted late if the soil is rich and the season favorable. A small piece of land will yield surprisingly in popcorn if a little manure be used and the crop cultivated frequently to conserve moisture. Every boy and girl should be given a piece of land and allowed to plant a popcorn patch. They will enjoy the winter evenings popping corn, if they grow the corn.

**Trimming Peach Trees.**

Trimming peach trees is desirable to reduce loss on account of brown rot. All dried and mummified specimens should also be destroyed.

**New Blackberry Is Big.**

Recently a blackberry has been discovered in Columbia which has a fruit more than three times the size of the loganberry.

**Cause of Sore Shoulders.**

Sore shoulders and sore necks on farm horses are generally caused either by collars that do not fit or by hames that are not properly adjusted.

**Buttermilk for Pigs.**

Buttermilk is an exceedingly valuable feed for young pigs because of its bone and muscle-building quality.

**Cheap Source of Protein.**

Clover, alfalfa and soybeans are the farmer's cheapest source of protein, if he grows them himself.

## PLANTING HARDWOOD SEEDLINGS ON FARM

**Simple and Successful Method of Indiana Farmer.**

**Walnuts Buried in Shallow Pit and Subjected Throughout Winter to Action of Moisture and Frost—Transplant in Spring.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A simple and successful method of planting black walnut, discovered by a farmer in Indiana, is related in Farmers' Bulletin 1123, Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The specialists say that this method should be equally successful with oaks, hickories, butternut, or any oth-

Well-Cared-For Farm Woodlot.

er hardwood species which develop pronounced taproots and in consequence cannot be transplanted with any large measure of success from the nursery to the field. This farmer buried the walnuts in a shallow pit where they were subjected throughout the winter to the action of moisture and frost. With the advent of spring the nuts began to sprout. He planted the sprouted nuts on well-tilled land by scooping out a little soil with his hands, placing the nuts in the holes thus formed, and covering them lightly.

In following this plan there are several precautions which should be taken: (1) The pit in which the nuts are stored should be located in a well-drained, shaded spot; (2) the nuts should be protected against destruction by rodents. (3) They should be examined frequently in the spring so that there will be no delay in setting them out soon after sprouting commences.

## FEED FOR VIGOROUS CALVES

**When Youngster Begins to Pick at Bedding or Other Materials Give Grain and Roughage.**

Usually a vigorous calf begins during the second week to pick at bedding or other material within reach, and at that time both grain and roughage of best possible quality should be provided. Silage may be given after the calf is one month old, if carefully used. When the calf is in the second week, it should begin to receive grain and when one month old should be fed about one-half pound a day. After this time the quantity of grain may be gradually increased to three pounds a day about the third month.

## ODD VIEWS ON AGRICULTURE

**Dr. Knapp Instructed Field Agents Not to Worry Farmers Who Were Guided by Moon.**

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who established the first farm demonstration work in the South, used to give these instructions to field agents: "Some farmers have peculiar views about agriculture. They farm by the moon. Never try to change this. Let them believe in farming by the moon or the stars if only they will try our methods. It doesn't pay to waste breath on such matters."

## SHEEP INJURE YOUNG TREES

**Animals Are Apt to Cause Trouble by Eating Leaves—Are Beneficial in Old Orchard.**

Sheep and large lambs are very apt to trouble young trees and grape vines by eating the leaves. In an old orchard they are beneficial in helping to keep down the grass and weeds. Both orchards and vineyards do better when the ground is kept cultivated clean.

## CULTIVATION WORTH WHILE

**First Work May Be Deep Without Pruning Roots of Crop—Destroy Weeds When Small.**

The first cultivation of interdrilled crops may be deep without pruning roots of the crop cultivated, but later cultivations should be more shallow. Weeds are best destroyed when small and when soil is dry. Cultivation saves soil moisture.

## WINDBREAK OF BIG BENEFIT

**Blowing of Top Soil May Be Checked and Dust Storms Prevented by Planting Trees.**

Movement of the top soil may be checked and dust storms prevented by breaking the force of the wind. For this reason windbreaks are of immense benefit in sandy regions or in regions where the soil is very fine.

**Require Careful Handling.**

The early feeding of the young chicks is the most important part of their growth. Right feeding of good materials will start the digestive tract right and get them in order.

**Poultry Needs Shade.**

With the coming of warm weather it will be necessary to have shade for the chickens. Even more susceptible to the heat of the sun are ducklings.

**Check Club Root Disease.**

A ton and a half of lime per acre worked into cabbage soil before setting will check club root disease. Burn old diseased stalks.

**Crop for Newly Cleared Land.**

Buckwheat is a very good crop for newly cleared land.

# Spanish Note in Milady's Gowns

Fashion is much maligned. She ever has been reputed to be extremely capricious. Makers of fashions, observes an authority on styles, are obliged to offer their ideas and their wares many times over and in various guises in order to gain favor with a capricious public.

Take, for instance, fringes and ribbons. They have been subtly and cleverly offered in dozens of different ways over a period of two or three years, during which time they have met with but indifferent favor. Now they are shown in the most ostentatious way. Dresses bristle with bunches and cockades of ribbons artistically and inartistically employed. In many instances art is abandoned in the effort to pile on quantities of this trimming. The same is true of fringes.

Perhaps the liking for these modes of trimming so violently evinced at the present time has been of slower growth than appears upon first thought. Tastes are slowly developed in dress as in other things. For a long time artists and designers worked with Spanish effects and slowly [illegible] Spanish influences in dress [illegible] are distinctly Spanish.

**Fringe on Blouses and [illegible]**

Attention has been gained for fringe through the vast quantities of it used. It would have to make its appeal in some such way as this, as it does not lend itself to a variety of modes of application as does ribbon.

Gabrielle Chanel, of Paris, is a maker who is a stanch advocate of fringe, and is anything but niggardly in its use. She makes a charming frock of gray crepe de chine—a silk which is still her favorite—and trims the skirt with three rows of wide gray fringe. The front of the bodice supports two narrow rows of matching fringe, and the neck and sleeves are finished with fringe of the same width. The treatment of the back of the bodice is quite different. Here wide fringe is used to give the effect of a deep cape collar made of these twisted silken threads.

Fringes are quite as much in evidence on blouses as on dresses, wraps and hats. An example of a fringe-trimmed blouse in appearance is somewhat complicated, but in reality it is not, being nothing more than a Spanish shawl slightly draped to the figure. To a famous French dressmaker well versed in the art of simple drapery we are indebted for this model.

The plain crepe de chine wrap trimmed with fringe or ribbon this year vies with the summer furs of other seasons. It is a welcome change and, it must be admitted, much more sensible for a midsummer day than a wrap or scarf of fur, which, for some unexplainable reason, has held a place not only in the sun of fashion but in the hot, blazing sun of summer for a longer time than there was any reason for its so doing.

Very lovely are the fringe-trimmed hats. Taffeta or crepe de chine models are made with softly-draped rather high crowns and drooping brims, the latter supporting irregular tiers of fringe. There is a simple elegance to such a hat which could never be attained in a ribbon-trimmed model.

Reams have been written on ribbons, and from all indications much perfectly good white paper has yet to be consumed before the subject is exhausted. Even ribbon manufacturers themselves thought last year that they were at the height of their power as persons who made one of the real essential things required by the modern fashionable dressmaker and the well-dressed woman. Great must be their astonishment this spring at the avalanche of orders that pour into their offices daily.

**Ribbon on Wraps and Dresses.**

Ribbons are something to be reckoned with when one woman will wear fifty or sixty yards of it on her simple black crepe de chine dress. At the Ritz at luncheon hour on one of these balmy spring days just before the exodus to the country, one may see several hundred yards of black ribbon in the dining room and cloak room, for wraps are just as lavishly adorned with it as dresses.

How long this craze for black clothes will last is impossible to say. The simple black dress is extremely smart, but so much of this somber hue is likely to pall in a short time. Not only will we become tired of seeing every woman walking about like a smartly-dressed widow, but we will feel the need of the cheer of bright colors in our clothes.

American women have accorded considerable favor to the ribbon-trimmed French model gown of the ever-present black crepe de chine. The ribbon is moire. Innumerable little tufts are caught to the bottom of [illegible] to form a wide band.

**[illegible] Effects.**

This frock is a [illegible] satile costume, for both a cape and coat have been made to accompany it. The cape is perfectly straight, falling from a shallow yoke with a rather narrow standing collar, and the bottom of the wrap is trimmed exactly like the dress.

The coat is made like a chemise dress. It fastens down the front slightly to one side and is girdled with a string belt which draws it in rather snugly to the figure. It, too, has the fantastic ribbon trimming at the bottom and also on the long, flowing sleeves.

There are innumerable ways of applying ribbons, but space permits mention of only the unusual ones. All of the old-time methods are retained and to them are added effects that are unusual almost to the point of being erratic. It would seem that to be in keeping with their history—and they have a history—that ribbons should trail, and a way of permitting them to run true to form, as it were, is through the use of fluted streamers or ribbon panels with loosely-pressed pleats in accordion effect.

This treatment is applied to a great many evening dresses of the similar type which, in contrast to the black frocks, are of bright-colored crepe de chine. The skirt of such a frock may carry many fluted panels of faille ribbon all hanging several inches below the hem of the dress itself. If the waist has any trimming at all it may take the form of wheels made of the fluted ribbon.

Bouquets of ribbon flowers are not unusual, but there is rather a novel way of placing them over a tiny hollow wire frame to make a corsage ornament from which fall many long ribbon streamers of various lengths. These frames are like the shade of a small reading lamp and are covered with tiny blossoms and buds compactly conventional, but of exquisite workmanship. The most beautiful hues are introduced in these flowers. They are placed at the waistline of the frock just as one would wear a corsage bouquet. The clusters of ribbons which fall from the bouquet are of all lengths.

High collars and lacy jabots will be worn with severely cut tweed suits.

Blouse showing evidence of the craze for ribbon trimming. It is of crepe de chine with bows of faille ribbon. The second blouse, in order to be in keeping with the demand for fringes, is made of a Spanish shawl.

# Choosing the Correct Hat

**Women Are Careful in Selecting Millinery for General Wear; Disregard Dress Chapeau.**

Sport hats and mannish sailors, untrimmed tams of silk or straw, the correct hat for riding and driving, for golf and boating, for travel, for roundabout wear, in town and out, are all of importance to the girl or woman who wants to be dressed becomingly and appropriately at all times. The right hat, declares a fashion authority, is literally the finishing touch to a toilette, and the wrong hat, either from the standpoint of becomingness or appropriateness, can absolutely destroy an otherwise correct and becoming attire.

Most women today are extremely careful in their choice of hats for general and for recreation wear, but many of us fall down badly in our selection of the dress and the semi-dress hat. Why? Well, I think it is because this type of hat is used less than the more utilitarian modes and that we are inclined to the opinion that the town dress hat means the absolute reverse of the severely plain sport or general-wear hat that we now affect.

We think a dress hat is not worthy the name unless it is elaborate, elegant, and with these qualities expressed in too much trimming and material that is too rich and too gaudy.

In reality the correct dress hat is of a simple elegance, in rich materials, and, as with a handsome gown, the lines, the silhouette are the details that tell you whether the model is the work of a true designer. The color and the color combination, too, proclaim the origin of the hat's conception and development, and, you know, color combination in dress is safest and best when it is simple and harmonious, rather than cleverly striking.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

# Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

## LESSON FOR JUNE 19.

## MAKING THE SOCIAL ORDER CHRISTIAN.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 4:16-21; Matt. 25: 34-40.

GOLDEN TEXT—Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.—Matt. 25:40.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Acts 3: 27-47; 8: 4-8.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Pleasing Jesus by Helping Others.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Example Jesus Gave Us.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Making All of Life Christian.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christianity Transforming the Social Order.

Again we say not "Making the Social Order Christian," if the committee please. At least these texts selected by the committee do not so teach, for they have no bearing upon the question. Why two texts so widely separated in meaning should be selected to go together under the subject named is incomprehensible. The teacher should therefore ignore the subject chosen and endeavor to bring out the meaning of the texts.

**I. Jesus in the Synagogue at Nazareth** (Luke 4:16-21).

[illegible] house of God, was to go to the [illegible] come back to the town of his new home [illegible] days and entered the place of worship as was His custom.

2. Jesus reading from the Scriptures (vv. 18-19). He opened the book at the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah and read the Scripture passage which set forth His entire mission.

(1) Character of His mission (vv. 18, 19). (a) Preach the gospel to the poor. God has peculiar regard for the poor, and the glory of the gospel is that it comes to the help of the very ones most in need. It puts a ladder at the feet of a man and enables him to climb as high as his ability will permit him. (b) Heal the broken-hearted. How many are the broken-hearted! (c) Preach deliverance to the captives. Those who are in captivity to sin and Satan. Christ can and will deliver (John 8:34-36). (d) Recovering of sight to the blind. Christ not only can open the physical eyes but the eyes of the spirit as well. (e) Set at liberty them that are bruised. Satan has been most mercilessly bruising men, but the Mighty One has come who can set them free. (f) Preach the acceptable year of the Lord. This was the Year of Jubilee which looked forward to the glorious millennial age (Lev. 25:8-13, 50-54).

(2) His endowment (v. 18). The Holy Spirit came upon Christ for the express purpose of fitting Him for His divine mission. Because of this enduement He cannot fail in His glorious work.

(3) His testimony (vv. 20, 21). Having completed the reading, He declared that the Scripture had fulfillment then and there in himself. This was a critical hour for the people. May it be just as critical for the members of every class where this lesson is studied! May there not be rejection like that which followed His testimony at Nazareth!

**II. The Judgment of the Nations** (Matt. 25:34-40).

The biblical unit here is verses 31-46. One cannot intelligently teach the verses selected without their setting; so it would be better to take a survey of the whole.

This judgment should be carefully distinguished from what is popularly called "General Judgment." The Bible speaks of different judgments, differing in respect to the subjects, the place, the time, and the results of the judgment. Note the following particulars:

1. The Judge (v. 31). The Son of Man in glory.

2. The time (v. 31). It is when the Lord shall come in His glory accompanied by His glorious retinue of angels.

3. The place (v. 31). It will be on the throne of His glory. This throne will be most surely in the land of Israel. The prophecy of Joel, third chapter, and Zechariah 14:1-5 make it to be in or near Jerusalem.

4. The people judged (vv. 32-45). These people will be the living nations upon the earth after the church has been translated (I Thess. 4: 16, 17). These nations are the ones to whom the gospel of the kingdom shall be preached just prior to the coming of the Lord (see Matt. 24:14). The preachers of this gospel will be Jews (Rev. 7; Rom. 11). These are the Lord's brethren in the flesh as they move among the nations of the world with the startling message of the news of the Lord's approaching kingdom. Some nations will gladly receive the message and most kindly receive the kingdom messengers, giving them clothing, food, shelter, etc.; others will reject them, thrusting them into prison, etc. Here the former will visit these messengers of the King and provide for their wants. At this time the Judge will separate the nations, placing the sheep on the right and the goats on the left. The "sheep" are those who gave proper treatment to Christ's brethren; the "goats" are those who maltreated and rejected His brethren.

5. The issue of the judgment (v. 46; cf. 34-41). The sheep enter upon the inheritance of a prepared kingdom (v. 34). The goats go into an everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels. Their destiny is fixed (v. 46).

**God Governs World.**

I proffer it as my contribution towards a fuller and more vivid realization of truth, that God governs this world by moral laws as active, as immutable and all pervading as can be operative in any other, and that every collusion or compromise with evil must surely invoke a prompt and signal retribution.—Horace Greeley.

**Hope and Pray.**

Let us hope and pray that those who teach and those who worship in the temples of God may never be out of touch with the saints above or the sinners below. When we get out of touch with humanity, we are never in very close touch with Divinity.—Uncle Henry's Sayings.

**On Giving.**

He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise.—Luke 3:11.

# Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

(COPYRIGHT BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION.)

**FAITHFUL TEDDY BEAR.**

"A Teddy Bear," said Daddy, "was sitting in a go-cart beside a little girl who was fast asleep. Her mother was shopping in a big grocery shop nearby, and the go-cart was out in front of the shop on the street.

"In a Go-Cart."

"The Teddy Bear's brown eyes were wide open and the little girl's eyes were tight shut so no one could see what color they were, and no one knew of course, unless they knew the little girl when she was awake.

"But if anyone should have asked the Teddy Bear any questions this would have been his answer for this was the answer he gave to one of the Sun fairies who asked him what he was doing.

"The Sun fairy couldn't be seen by the people because the Sun fairy wore such a dazzling bright dress no one could have looked at her any more than one could look at the Sun. No one, you know, can look straight at the Sun. But what is happening in his home.

"'You see, Sun Fairy,' said the Teddy Bear, 'this little girl is fast asleep. And I am on guard.'

"'What?' asked the Sun Fairy.

"'I am seeing that no harm comes to her,' said the Teddy Bear. 'You see I am beside her, watching over her, and that is what being on guard means. I'm guarding her or watching over her, whichever you want to say.

"'I will not close my eyes. Perhaps folks would say that I couldn't close my eyes even if I wanted to, but I wouldn't close them even if I could! No, indeed, for I want to watch out and guard over this little girl. I cannot help but do this, because she and I are great friends, and one always wants to do things for one's friends. Even a little Teddy Bear feels that way.

"'When she is awake she plays with me and hugs me and kisses me. She calls me her own adorable Teddy Bear.

"'Now that is a great thing! Just think of being called an adorable Teddy Bear by the nicest little girl in all the world. Perhaps many would not agree with me that she was the nicest little girl in all the world. There are some who would say, "No, my little girl is the nicest."

"'Or, perhaps another would say, "My little sister is the nicest." But I think that this little girl is the nicest in the whole world and I love her better than any other.

"'While she is sleeping I shall watch over her just as she loves me when she is awake.

"'You see how I have one paw on her shoulder? That is to let people know that I am holding her as fast as I can.

"'And I will watch over her until her mother comes out of the shop, and if her mother goes in another shop I will watch over her again. I will watch over her all the time, any time!

"'Yes, when she is awake she loves me so devotedly. She pets me and says such nice things to me. When she goes to bed she takes me with her. And we have such a pleasant sleep and wake up all rested. I cuddle near her when she is asleep and I do love her so. When she has parties and brings out a small table and puts lemonade on it on the hot summer days, I, the Teddy Bear, sit upon a small chair near the table and make-believe I am having some lemonade too.

"Make Believe."

"'And she puts flowers on the table and asks me if I think they're pretty. Then she answers for me which makes it very nice and easy for me.

"'Ah, yes, Sun Fairy, I will guard over my little mistress while she takes a nap and I will not leave her, for she is the dearest little girl in all the world—her own Teddy Bear thinks so, and surely a Teddy Bear who is with her all the time ought to know. Yes, he ought to know, and he does!'"

**"So It Seems."**

In the course of play, during a baseball match, the cover of the ball was knocked off. Holding the ball in his hands, the referee told the player of the accident.

"So it seems" (sew its seams), replied one boy.

Another, not to be outdone, said:

"Oh, you've just discovered (discovered) it."

**All Net Profit.**

Why should every fisherman be wealthy? Because his is all net profit.

**A Good Trick.**

Try this trick on some of your friends:

Place two chairs back-to-back. Now say to your friends: "Do you see the chairs? Well, I will take off my shoes and jump right over them."

Then you take off your shoes, place them neatly side by side, on the floor, and jump right over them.

**Checkbook Shows It.**

The married man soon discovers that the love of a woman is, indeed, touching.—Boston Transcript.

**Canada's Animal Parks.**

The three animal parks in the Canadian West—Buffalo Park, Elk Island, and Foremost reserve in southern Alberta—have a combined area of 184 square miles, or 117,700 acres. They have fenced inclosures, and they contain about 5,200 buffalo, 100 antelope, and a large number of moose, elk, deer, yak, and cattle.

**Twine Made of Asbestos.**

Twine for binding parts of apparatus exposed to fire or acid is now being made of asbestos.

# COMMERCIAL

**Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.**

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.72; No. 2 red garlicky, spot, $1.60.

Cob corn $3.90 per brl. for carloads price nearby yellow on spot.

Corn—Contract, 72⅝c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white, 48.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.56; bag lots nearby rye, as to condition, $1.20@1.30.

Straw—No. 1 tangled, $17.

Mill Feed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $29; Patapsco mill feed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $27; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $38.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 32@33c; choice, 30@31; good, 29; prints, 33@34; blocks, 30@31; ladles, 18@21; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 18@20; Ohio rolls, 18@20; West Virginia rolls, 16@18; store packed, 15@16; Maryland, Virginia and dairy prints, 18@20; process butter, 23@25.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 25c; Western firsts, 25; West Virginia firsts, 24; Southern firsts, 23.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 27@28c; small to medium, 25@26; white leghorns, 25@26; old roosters, 16; springers, 1½ lbs. and over, 50@55; 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 45@50; 1 to 1¼ lbs., 40@45; white leghorns, 1½ and over, 43@45; smaller, 38@40; young winters, 3 lbs. and over, 40@45; ducks, old pekings, 27; puddle, 26; muscovy, 26; smaller and poor, 25@26; spring, 3 lbs. and over, 35@38; [illegible] young per pair, 40@45; old, per pair, 40@45.

Potatoes—Old No. 1 per 100 lbs., [illegible] @75c; No. 1, per 150-lb. sack, $1@1.50; new, Norfolk-Hampton, No. 1, per brl., $3.50@4.25; Rappahannock, $3.50; York River, $3.50; Florida, $3.75@4.25; Eastern Shore, Virginia, $4@4.50; North Carolina and South Carolina, $3.75@4.25; all sections, No. 2, $2@2.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.73½; No. 2 hard, $1.75½, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.69½, c. i. f. track New York to arrive, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.85½, c. i. f. track New York, first half June shipment.

Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 83⅞, and No. 2 mixed, 83⅜, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Hay—Steady; No. 1, 28@30; No. 2, $26@28; No. 3, $23@25; shipping, $20@21.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 32@55c; fowls, 32; roosters, 16; turkeys, 20.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 33@33½c; creamery extras (92 score), 32½; first (88 to 91 score), 28½@31½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts, 28@30c; firsts, 25½@27½; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 30@38; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 33@34; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26½@32; storage packed, extra firsts, 29@30; do, firsts, 27½@29.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 15¾@16½c; do, average run, 14½@15½; State, whole milk, twins, specials, 15½@16; do, average run, 14½@15.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.65@1.70; do garlicky, $1.52@1.57.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 76½@77c; No. 3, 74½@75½; No. 4, 71½@72.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48@48½; No. 3 white, 47@47½; No. 4, 43½@44.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 33½c; nearby prints, fancy, 44@46.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 27.

Potatoes—No. 1 Southern, $3.50@4.75; No. 2, $1.75@2.25.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flats, fresh, 16@17c; fair to good, 14@16; longhorns, fresh, 16@17.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to quality, 29@32c; spring chickens, broilers, 46@55; do, leghorns, 38@43; old roosters, 16@18; ducks, white pekings, 27@28; mixed colors, 24@26.

## LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Veal, choice, per lb., 10@10½c; do, ordinary to medium, 8@9; do, heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $15@18; do, rough, $10@12; do common, thin, $6@8.

Sheep—No. 1, wool on, per lb, 5@6c; do, clipped, 4@4½; old bucks, 3@5; common, 2@3; lambs, all, choice, per lbs., 9@10; do, fair to good, 7@8; do, common, thin, 5@6; spring, choice, 12½@13½.

Cattle—Beef, first quality, per lb., 8@8½c; do, medium, 6@7; do, bulls, as to quality, 4@6; cows, choice to fancy, 5@7; do, common to fair, 2@4; thin [illegible] 8.50; bulk stock, $5@6.50.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@8.75; bulls, $4.50@6.75; cows, $1.75@7.

Calves—Veals, $9@13; culls, $7@8; little calves, $7@8; skim milk calves, $6@7.

**Without Indeed.**

"You old relic of the inquisition." "I thought you advertised that you extracted teeth without pain?"

"Well, I didn't remove the pain, too, did I, sir?"

**Developed.**

Bronson—Well, I see your son graduates from school this week.

Woodson—Yes. We spent a lot of money on his education.

Bronson—Any results in sight?

Woodson—Results? Say, you ought to feel his biceps!


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGUID
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

S. L. FERGUSON
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Courts—State and Federal

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Inside Trim, Porch Columns, Brackets, Balusters, Laths, Redwood Shingles, Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

Telephone

when you want that next job of *Printing*

You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.

If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.

*Let Us Show You What We Can Do*

A Merchant

We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.

We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?

That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was *doing* what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.

Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.

We Are Anxious to Help

Our Advertising Service

Means More Sales for You, Mr. Business Man

When you begin advertising in this paper you start on the road to more business. There is no better or cheaper medium for reaching the buyers of this community.

We can also provide Artistic Printing of every description.

Sale Bills

If you need some come in and see US